

New York, Sept. 10.—Silver, 47.78c; lead, 44.37; spelter, not quoted; copper, electrolytic, \$18.00.

WEATHER—Utah: Tonight and Saturday Cloudy and Unsettled; Cooler in Southwest Portions.

RUSSIANS STRIKE ANOTHER HEAVY BLOW AT THE AUSTRIAN ARMY

More Than Fifteen Thousand Prisoners Taken in Combined Actions—Germans Fortifying on the Vilna—French and German Claims in Argonne Conflict—Both Report Successes—Heavy Fighting in the Vosges—British Lose Heavily in Fighting on Gallipoli Peninsula.

Paris, Sept. 10, 2:33 p. m.—Artillery fighting continued yesterday and last night along the lines in France according to announcement made today by the French war office.

In the Vosges the Germans made use of asphyxiating shells and flaming liquids, as a result of which a French trench of the first line had to be evacuated. A French counter attack, however, resulted in the recapture of the greater portion of the lost ground.

The statement given out by the war office reads: "There was continued artillery fighting last night in the vicinity of Arras, in front of Roye, and on the front in Champagne.

"In the Argonne in the sector of Laharazee, there was fighting with hand grenades and bombs, as well as rifle exchanges from trench to trench, together with effective intervention on several different occasions by our batteries.

Germans Use Flaming Liquids. "In the Vosges the enemy yesterday attacked our positions between the Lingekopf, as far as the Barrenkopf, making use of asphyxiating shells. At Schatzmannelle a trench of the first line had to be evacuated following the throwing by the enemy of flaming liquids. A counter attack made it possible for us to recapture the greater portion of the lost ground, and to secure a position about thirty feet from that portion of the trench which we could not recapture. Along the rest of this front our positions were virtually maintained.

"Yesterday evening the Germans delivered an attack against our trenches on the summit of Hirtens-Wellerkopf, which resulted in their winning a foothold during the night. We, however, delivered a counter attack, recaptured the lost trenches, and drove the enemy back to his line.

"Our aviators bombed the German mines and batteries in the forest of Nonnenbruck, as well as the railway station at Luttenbach. From there about thirty bombs were thrown down on the railroad station at Grand Pre."

Turks Report Fighting. Constantinople, Sept. 9, via London, Sept. 10, 7:55 a. m.—The following official statement was issued today at the Turkish war office:

"At Anafarta our artillery fire against the enemy positions south of Hazmak Dere, caused explosions of ammunition and shells in enemy trenches Wednesday.

"At Ari Burnu the enemy unsuccessfully dropped shells on our left wing.

"There was a feeble artillery duel at Seddul Bahr.

"The situation on the other fronts is unchanged."

Amsterdam, Sept. 10, via London, 10:10 a. m.—The Maasbode says it has been informed by its Rotterdam correspondent that a Zeppelin, coming from Belgium and flying at a great height was shot at by Dutch frontier guards last night, whereupon it immediately turned in a southerly direction.

Review of War Situation. London, Sept. 10, 12:52 p. m.—The Russian victory at Tarnopol, eastern Galicia, has been followed by another effective blow at the Austrians at Trembowla, twenty miles further south. In the combined actions more than 15,000 prisoners have been taken according to Petrograd's reports.

As was the case at Tarnopol, the Russians were unable to follow up the advantage gained at Trembowla, owing to their inferiority in artillery, and the Austrians were not pushed beyond the line of the river Sereth.

Germans Fortifying. Basing its judgment on reports that the Germans are fortifying themselves strongly in the vicinity of Vilna together with the trend of events on the southern wing of the eastern front and the slow progress of the Teutonic center, the British feeling is that cessation of the Austro-German offensive in the east may be at hand. Such a development would spell victory for that faction of the German general staff which has argued that the lengthening of communications was involving too much risk to warrant a further advance.

French and German Claims Conflict. Contradictory to it is impossible at this time to obtain a clear view of the situation in the Argonne, where the German crown prince is reported to have made considerable progress. The French are attempting to recover the lost ground, while the Germans assert inclusion of the fortified position at Marbais Therese. It is likely that this region will witness some of the bitterest fighting in the west during the next ten days.

Heavy fighting has been in progress in the Vosges regions and the Germans announce that they have captured by storm French trenches at Schatzmannelle and Hartmanns-Wellerkopf.

Paris admits the gain of ground by the Germans in their attacks, but declares that nearly all the territory lost at Schatzmannelle was regained and that the Germans were driven out of the trenches they had won at Hartmanns-Wellerkopf.

The Russians continue their bombardment of positions along the border and are skirmishing with the new

Austrian forces gathered there. British losses of officers in the fortnight ended August 30 totalled 1502 of whom 407 were killed. The severity of the fighting on the Gallipoli peninsula, where most of the losses occurred is indicated by these figures.

Russia Forming New Ministry. Important conferences are in progress in Russia with regard to the formation of a new ministry. Reports of cabinet members deputed to discuss the situation with leaders of the parliamentary majority in the Duma and others are expected to be made to the council of ministers tomorrow.

The great congress of trades unionists now in session in England has rejected by an overwhelming majority a resolution providing that terms of peace satisfactory to the working classes be formulated and advocated by the parliamentary committee of the labor party.

GREAT RETREAT OF GRAND DUKE

Russian Leader's Retirement of Troops One of Greatest Military Successes of History.

Rome, Thursday, Sept. 9, 7:45 p. m. via Paris, Sept. 10, 10:45 a. m.—"Grand Duke Nicholas lacked sufficient energy to profit from his triumph when the Russian armies were victorious," writes General Correll in the Tribune. "He also lacked the influence to impress upon the emperor the fact that the bureaucracy was responsible for the insufficiency of military preparations. During the retreat, however, Grand Duke Nicholas showed a clear mind, capable of formulating precise views and reaching prompt decisions.

"Thus it was that the retreat, which might have been turned into a rout, became through the leadership of Grand Duke Nicholas, one of the greatest military successes of history from a strategic standpoint. It is without comparison except for the famous retreat narrated by Xenophon."

Considering Refusal of Germany to Pay Indemnity for American Lives Lost on the Arabic.

Washington, Sept. 10.—President Wilson and his advisers began consideration today of Germany's new refusal to pay indemnity for American lives lost on the White Star liner Arabic. The communication was understood to be of considerable length and there were no intimations of the time that would be required for determining the government's attitude.

While the text of the memorandum as received from Berlin in press dispatches was published today, officials refused to make any comment pending a complete study of the official note forwarded by Ambassador Gerard.

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FINAL DECREE FILED BY U. S.

Appeal to Supreme Court Is Taken in Suit Against United States Steel Corporation.

Trenton, N. J., Sept. 10.—The final decree in the suit of the federal government against the United States Steel corporation was filed in the district court of New Jersey today. Judge Buffington filed the decree personally.

The document was brief, merely stating that the suit had been filed, tried and decided and that it should be dismissed. It was signed by the four judges who tried the case—Buffington, McPherson, Woolley and Hunt.

The decision in the case was handed down on June 3. The government has already announced that it would take an appeal to the United States supreme court.

The decree says: "This cause came on for final hearing at this term and was argued by counsel and thereupon consideration of the arguments, pleadings and proofs it was ordered, adjudged and decreed as follows, viz:

"That the prayer of the petition of the United States of America be, and the same is hereby denied and the said petition be, and the same is hereby dismissed."

Washington, Sept. 10.—The government has sixty days in which to appeal the steel suit to the supreme court. It probably would not come up for argument before next spring.

Bulgaria on Serbia is predicted in some quarters. To do so might result in a catastrophe for Bulgaria.

"Our government is negotiating also with the central powers, with the aim of obtaining the best results for the national cause. The fact that Bulgaria is treating with both groups of belligerents is quiet in accordance with the desire of our government and of the opposition."

Will Adhere to Neutrality. Concerning the future, M. Radoslavoff said the government intended to adhere to its policy of neutrality so long as Bulgaria interests were not endangered.

"Our relations with Turkey are excellent," he said, "and the territory along the Maritza river ceded to us (the land along the Dedegatch rail road) will soon pass under Bulgarian control. The new border runs along the left bank of the Tundja river (a tributary of the Maritza) to Adrianople. The railroad station at that point is included in the ceded territory."

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MISSOURIAN HEADS SPANISH WAR VETS

Congressman L. C. Dyer.

Louis is the newly elected commander-in-chief of the United Spanish War Veterans. In 1898 he was a resident of Washington and was one of the first men to join the First regiment, District of Columbia volunteers. He served in the Santiago campaign and participated in several battles. For several years he edited the official magazine of the organization, but later left Washington and entered politics in St. Louis. A few years later he was elected to congress.

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Address, Upon Presenting Credentials to President, Remembered With Satisfaction by Many.

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His address upon presenting his credentials to President Wilson, April 24, 1913, was generally recalled today.

Ambassador Dumba's Address. "I congratulate myself on being sent to Washington on the eve of the discussion of momentous issues raised by your memorable address of inauguration," he said. "The necessity of more humanity, of a higher valuation of the individual life of the poor and humble, of more human solidarity in the desperate struggle for life, are demands, which, emphasized by your eloquent address, will henceforth remain within the scope of practical American politics. The triumph of these principles can only improve the lot of many thousands of my compatriots, who mostly representing the element of unskilled laborers, immigrate to this country in ever increasing numbers."

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